The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	36.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	38.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876. NUMBER 34.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, BILLHEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, LETTERHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & O. O. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Brause.
Constable—J. H. Mickill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORER LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Mades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Ferry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and R. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH,
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

THE

Albemarle House,

T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of beverages in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. and pure Gin son and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Life and Death.

What is life, father?
A battle, my child,
Where the strongest lance may fail,
Where the wariest eyes may be beguiled,
And the stoutest hearts may quail.
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,
And rest not day or night,
And the feeble little ones must stand
In the thickest of the fight.

What is death, father?
The rest, my child,
When the strife and the toil are o'er;
The angel of God, who, calm and mild,
Says we need fight no more;
Who, driving away the demon band,
Bids the din of battle cease;
Takes banner and spear from our failing hand,
And proclaims an eternal peace.

Let me die, father! I tremble and fear
To yield in that terrible strife.
The crown must be won for heaven, dear,
In the battlefield of life;
My child, though thy foes are strong and tried,
He loveth the weak and small;
The angels of heaven are on thy side,
And God is over all!

THE LAWYER DETECTIVE.

A CLIENT SAVED.

It was when I first began to practice. I was admitted and opened an office in the village of C. I had but little business, and was sitting in my office, trying to keep comfortable, the clock already pointing to 10:30, when the door opened and the keeper of the county jail entered.

"We have a guest at our house who is quite anxious to see you, and requested me to bring you up to him if you had not retired."

It was not far to the jail, and we soon arrived there. After unlocking the usual number of iron doors, the jailer admitted me to the prisoner's cell, and remarked that when I was ready to go he would come and let me out. The huge iron door closed with a clang, the bolt was sprung, and I was alone with my would-be client.

As I had supposed, as soon as the jailer was out of hearing the prisoner came forward. He was a young, gentlemanly appearing fellow, apparently about twenty-four years of age. Extending his hand to me he said:

"I am glad to see you, Mr. ——, you are indeed kind to come to me at this untimely hour, but I wanted to talk to some one, and I feel that you will take an interest in my case. I have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Richards, the president of the farmers' bank of K., and for the robbery of the bank. Will you not lend me your assistance?"

I assured him that I would do all in my power for him, if he desired to retain me. He suddenly interrupted me by saying:

"I beg your pardon, sir, I do wish to retain you to defend me in my trial; and a trial must of course take place," saying which he handed me five double eagles.

"I have heard but few of the circumstances of the tragedy, and I fear that there are some things that will appear to be against me, but I trust that you will bring me out all right. Do all you can, sir; employ more counsel, if necessary, but clear me, for I am innocent."

"Tell me what you know of the case, and the circumstances that you think appear against you."

"Well, I had a quarrel with Mr. Richards last evening, but it did not last long. I will tell you the whole story, sir. I am a clerk in the Farmers' bank of K., of which Mr. Richards was president. Now, Mr. Richards, you must understand, has a daughter several years younger than I am, a lady with whom I have not only become intimately acquainted, but for whom I have conceived a strong attachment. Her father discovered that I was deeply in love with Clara Richards, and saw, I presume, that she was not wholly indifferent to me. Last Sunday I dined at their house by invitation of Mr. Richards, and during the evening I told Clara the state of my feelings, and was overjoyed to learn that she reciprocated my love. We agreed that I should ask her father's consent to our marriage as soon as I should be able to support a wife.

"I called on Mr. Richards, and boldly asked his consent to our engagement. He was very angry, said I was an impudent fellow, declared I should never again speak to Clara, and, in short, he insulted me, accusing me of taking advantage of his kindness to ingratiate myself into the heart of his only child. At last, I too got angry, and can hardly remember now what I said—only I know I did not threaten him. At the close of our conversation he left the room, and I went directly to my room and to bed. In the morning I went, as usual, to the bank, and as soon as Mr. Richards came down he took me into his private office, and said to me that most men would discharge a clerk from their employ under similar circumstances, but he would keep me, on condition that I would forget my presumptuous fancy.

"'Why,' said he, 'Clara has more for pin money than your salary.' And then, after informing me that I would no longer be received at his house, he told me to return to my desk. Nothing unusual occurred during the day until just before we closed, when we received an unusually large cash deposit. As I was on the point of leaving the bank Mr. Richards called me and said:

"'Here is a package containing $9,000, I wish you to take to Mr. Martin, cashier of the City bank of C.; you can explain to him about our vaults not being any too secure, and apologize for coming at such an unseasonable hour, and ask him as a personal favor to me to receive the funds on deposit. Take a receipt and return in the morning; you can take the six o'clock train this evening.'

"I took the package containing the nine thousand dollars, and after receiving some money for my expenses, I started. I arrived at my destination about half six o'clock, and went directly to Mr. Martin's house, but found that he had gone up town, and later was going to the theater. Whereupon I sought the principal hotel, thinking I might see him there, but was disappointed here and there. I walked around where I thought I would be most likely to meet him, until about half-past nine, and then returned to the hotel, took supper, and engaged a room, to which I went. I sat down and read the evening paper until about half-past ten, when I started for Mr. Martin's house. As I came down stairs and opened the door, a burly fellow touched me on the shoulder, and whispered:

"'I arrest you for the robbery of the Farmer's bank of K. and the murder of Mr. Richards.'

"He then placed the handcuffs on me and escorted me here; and now I have told you all I know of my case, and it is the truth. My name is Howard Burton; I have no parents."

This is the substance of what Howard Burton related to me in his cell in the jail at C. I had not interrupted him during his recital, but had listened attentively to every word. I was much interested in the young man, who was about my own age, and who I felt was innocent of the horrible crime with which he was charged. I remained with him until long after midnight, and then, charging him to converse with no one on the subject of the murder, I left him. I knew nothing of the circumstances of the murder as yet, but I thought I would go to K. and learn what I could.

On my arrival at K. I went directly to the bank, and found two or three detectives there and some of the officers of the bank. Nothing had been moved except the body of the murdered man. He was found lying on the floor, with his skull crushed and his throat cut from ear to ear. Some of the drawers had been rifled, but aside from this there was nothing to indicate robbery. There was missing from the safe $9,000, but the locks afforded no evidence of having been tampered with. I found that belief in Burton's guilt was quite general.

I stood at the window in the president's office, staring vacantly out, hard at work thinking, when my eye noticed on the sash of the window of the lawyer's office just across the passageway a little scrap of paper with the word "paint" written on it. A suggestive thought flashed through my mind as I walked out of the bank and stepped into the law office door. I was slightly acquainted with its occupant, who welcomed me and invited me to a seat. We talked of the frightful occurrence of the previous night for some time, and at length I said, rising to go:

"So you have been painting a little, Mr. Harris?"

"Yes, sir; did you observe my sign? Kelley, the painter, has a young German working for him who is really an artist. He did all the work here."

"When was the painting done?" I asked.

"All done yesterday—be careful of your coat."

I bade Mr. Harris good day, and left his office.

I had learned who painted that window, which was just what I most wanted to learn, without asking a leading question or letting Mr. Harris know I was interested in Mr. Richard's murder any more than he. I made up my mind to see the man without a loss of time, and find out if he saw Mr. Richards after young Burton left the bank. I went to the paint shop.

"You painted Mr. Harris' sign and office, did you not?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what time did you finish up there?"

"At six o'clock, sir."

"Did you paint after dark?"

"Yes, sir; after dark I painted the outside of the window, about half-past five; the man in the bank lighted the gas and it shone so brightly that I finished the window."

"Did you see this man in the bank handle any money?"

The man looked puzzled at this question, but answered:

"Yes, sir; I noticed him counting a large pile.

"What kind of a looking man was he?"

"Well, a kind of good looking man; it was Mr. Richards. If you don't know him I will describe him to you."

I answered that I had seen him, and then inquired what he did with the money.

"He made a bundle of it and handed it to a young man, telling him to take it somewhere. I could not hear all he said. In addition to the bundle, he gave him what I judged to be a few dollars in change, and told him to come back in the morning. Then the young man went away. By-and-bye Mr. Richards put out the gas, and then I suspended work and went home."

"Did you see Mr. Richards again?"

"Yes, I saw him in the cigar store as I passed."

I concluded my examination with the question:

"Did you know Mr. Richards was murdered last night, and the money in the bank stolen?"

The man turned pale, and exclaimed with much excitement.

"Murdered! no; is it so? You don't think it was me? My wife Kathrina knows I came straight home."

"Oh, no!" I said; "I don't think it was you. You must not, however, tell any one you have talked to me, or it may result in your being taken to court."

I was now certain of my ability to clear my client, as I could prove he was sent on the mission to C. I next wanted to find some one who had seen him on the train, but I knew not where to obtain the information. Every one was talking of the murder, and public feeling was indeed bitter against Howard Burton. Stories of his quarrel with Mr. Richards were circulated with the usual exaggerations, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that he was the cold-blooded murderer. Still I was hopeful, and returned to C., feeling confident of my ultimate success. On my arrival, I held an interview with young Burton, and told him the result of my visit to K. He was overjoyed, and expressed himself confident of being acquitted. Returning to my office, I looked up all the reported cases that bore any resemblance to the one in hand. The examination of my client was set down for the next morning, at which time I went to the jail and accompanied him to the court room, accompanied by an under sheriff. We found quite a formidable array of lawyers of note representing the prosecution. In addition to the learned district attorney, there were two astute criminal lawyers who had been retained by the bank officers to assist him. The examination was very brief, and after calling Mr. Richards' servant, and receiving the testimony of the hotel clerk, Howard Burton was fully committed to answer the charges of murder and robbery at the January term of the court.

"Can you not think of some one you know who saw you on the train from K. to C. on the night of the murder?" said I.

"No, sir; not one that I know; but perhaps the conductor will remember me. He had to change a five dollar bill for my fare, and grumbled a little about that."

"I will see him at once," said I starting to go.

"Do so, do so," said my client, excitedly. "Call to his mind the young man who had a pen over his ear. I remember that on leaving the bank hurriedly I neglected to remove the pen, which I frequently carry over my ear, after the manner of clerks."

I went directly to the depot, and learned that the conductor I was in search of would arrive in about an hour. I waited, all impatience, and upon his arrival asked him if he would do me the kindness to walk up to jail and see if he could identify Mr. Burton. He willingly consented, and upon arriving at the prisoner's cell, I introduced him to my client. The conductor gazed steadily at young Burton a moment, and then said:

"Mr. Burton, be kind enough to put on your hat."

Burton did so, and again he looked at him sharply without a change of countenance.

"Now, sir; please put your hand in your waistcoat pocket."

I was afraid that the conductor was not going to identify him, but as young Burton put his hand in his waistcoat pocket, the lappel of his coat was drawn back, revealing upon his breast a Masonic pin, the badge of a Knight Templar.

"I fully identify him as the man for whom I changed a five dollar bill on my train, which left K. at six o'clock in the evening, and am ready to swear to it in any court of justice. You see, sir," continued the conductor, "we learn in our business to remember, and noticing a pen over this young man's ear, I laughingly advised him to take it down. But what called my attention principally to him was the fact that he wore that Knight Templar's badge."

I saw that I could prove an alibi, and thus undoubtedly clear my client; but I was ambitious to do more. I wanted to arrest and convict the guilty party. The next thing for me to do was to see the keeper of the cigar store, at which my painter on his way home had seen Mr. Richards after six P. M. on the night of the murder. On the following morning I took the train for K., and on my arrival went directly to the cigar store, and then spoke to the man behind the counter of the murder.

"Oh," said he, "poor man, he was in my store about an hour before they found him dead."

"Indeed," said I, "did he trade with you?"

"Oh, yes, sir; why, he came in here, as I tell you, and bought some cigars that very night on which he was killed, and stopped a moment to chat with me. Then he looked at his watch, and said: 'It is a quarter past six. I must go in and lock up the bank and go home.' Just then his man servant came in and said:

"'Mr. Richards, I have a note from Miss Clara, for you, sir.'

"'Well, Thomas,' said he, 'I suppose it is for money; that usually is the subject of her perfumed notes to me; come into the bank a moment.'

"In a little while I saw the servant going in the direction of Mr. Richard's house, and in about an hour afterward his master was discovered in the bank dead."

This from the cigar store keeper. I did not let him know I was attorney for the accused, and was soon turning my steps toward the late residence of the deceased. I was admitted by his late servant Thomas, and was soon conversing with Miss Clara, to whom I confided my relations with Burton. I asked her what time she sent Thomas to the bank the night her father was murdered.

"I did not send him at all," she replied, evidently surprised at the question.

"Well," said I, "we are going to aquit Howard Burton, and to take his place we want to find out who did commit the crime. Now, Miss Clara, are you sure you did not send Thomas to the bank the night of the murder?"

"I know very well I did not," was her answer.

"Then," I replied, "either the keeper of the cigar store is mistaken, or your servant Thomas is the murderer of your father."

I told her to treat Thomas as usual, and not to speak of our conversation to any one. After receiving a letter she wished to send to Burton, I took my departure to C. Immediately on my arrival there I went to my client, and communicated to him all I had learned, and delivered the letter. I took the first real night's rest that night I had since the death of Mr. Richards. I had previously sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, to be served as soon as the jury should pronounce my client not guilty.

Thomas, the servant, was first called. He swore to the quarrel between Mr. Richards and Burton, and that he heard Burton threaten Mr. Richards' life. Notwithstanding I closely cross examined him, I failed to make him contradict himself, and when he retired nearly every one in the court room was doubtless certain that Howard Burton was guilty. The next witness was the hotel clerk, who testified that Burton came into the hotel while he was attending to the guests from the train that arrived in C. at about half-past six o'clock. Then followed the examination of the bank cashier, who swore that the package of $9,000 found on Burton at the time of his arrest was deposited in his bank on the afternoon of the murder. After calling several other witnesses, whose testimony was of minor import, the prosecution rested. I then followed, and after a brief opening address, called the painter, who swore to seeing Mr. Richards send Burton on the errand; also to seeing Mr. Richards in the cigar store after six o'clock on the evening of the murder. When I had finished with him he was submitted to a severe cross-examination, in which he acquitted himself very creditably. Then I called the conductor who swore to seeing Burton on the train on the night of the murder; he also swore that the train left on time—six o'clock. The cigar store man was next examined, who swore to talking with Mr. Richards at a quarter past six, also to seeing him leave for the bank with Thomas.

Witnesses were all cross-examined thoroughly, but did not contradict themselves in any particular. I then closed my case, and after a few remarks from the prosecution, the judge charged the jury, who retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty.

As soon as quiet was restored, the sheriff approached Thomas, the servant, and said in a loud voice:

"Thomas Healy, I arrest you for the murder of Mr. Richards!"

The excitement in the court caused by this unlooked-for and sudden proceeding was most intense. The prisoner was immediately taken to jail, followed by a crowd that were loud in their expressions of denunciation—the same crowd that a little before had marked Burton as the murderer.

Well, to finish the story, I have little to add. I was retained by the bank officers to prosecute Thomas Healy, and he was convicted of the crime. He protested his innocence almost to the last, but the night before he was executed he made a full confession, stating that he had determined to rob the bank some evening when Mr. Richards was there alone. It was Mr. Richards' custom, he explained, to go to the bank in the evening, and when he and young Burton quarreled, he (Thomas) saw his opportunity. His determination was strengthened by hearing Mr. Richards remark on the day of the murder, as he sat at dinner, that there was an unusually large amount of cash on hand. The note in the case was one that Miss Clara had given him to take to her father some days before, but Mr. Richards coming home before Thomas found him, it had not been delivered as intended. By the aid of this note he had got Mr. Richards in the bank, and while he was reading it he struck him with a stove poker and then cut his throat. He got no money as the reward of his crimes as the vaults had been locked.

The night Thomas made his confession he committed suicide, thus cheating the gallows tree of its just due.

Howard Burton was made cashier of the bank and married Clara Richards within a year.

DECLINES TO PARDON.—In the case of Stokes, who shot Col. Jim Fisk, it was claimed that the time the prisoner served in the Tombs in New York should apply on his sentence in Sing Sing. This would have made the sentence expire Jan. 7th, 1876. An application was made for the pardon of Stokes on this ground, but Governor Tilden declined to grant the application.

California's wool clip is expected to reach 50,000,000 pounds next season.

The War in Cuba.

The following report from Havana shows us how terribly the war in Cuba is carried on: The insurgents have been active for a month. The official reports mention thirty encounters, and there are others. On December 12, Chambas was attacked by four hundred Cubans, under the command of Serafin Sanchez. The garrison, thirty-eight men of the civil guard and volunteers, beat off the assailants after a fierce combat, killing eight and losing four. At Cienfuegos, the festivities of Christmas eve were interrupted by news that the rebels had attacked the village of Jagua, near the city. The military authorities called out volunteers and firemen, and the captain of the port ordered a gunboat on the bay to furnish transportation. By great exertions the troops were landed at four o'clock the next morning; but by that time the enemy had sacked the village, burned part of it, and made off with booty and some prisoners. On Christmas eve, when the inhabitants were engaged in their annual holiday, and it was already dark, the place was unexpectedly invaded by raiders, who emptied the stores and houses of desired articles. A party of the assailants made a charge on the castle, hoping to seize the gate before the alarm spread among the garrison; but they were frustrated by a colored fireman, who reached the gate before the raiders and closed it. The insurgents sent a volley after him which scarred the gates and walls. Captain Beltran, of the Tarragana regiment, who was accidentally in the village, endeavored to reach the fort, but was killed by a mulatto, who was immediately shot from the fort. An officer's servant was wounded, but he escaped. The insurgents packed their spoils on horseback and retired, carrying with them Don Jose Barquin, his young clerk, and two artillerymen surprised in the village. These persons were subsequently found cut to pieces at half a mile from Jagua. The only one who showed then any signs of life was Barquin, who is not yet dead. The inhabitants had fled in all directions, and only ventured back when the raiders had gone. The latter, it is said, were soon to carry off four or five wounded comrades, hurt in the attempt to surprise the fort.

The French house of Cail & Co., of Paris, has a branch here, and the government has called upon it to pay $25,189 in gold for the first six months of the five per cent. tax on capital. Payment being refused, on the plea that the concern here was only an agency of the Paris firm, the authorities caused machinery to be seized to the value of $44,380 in gold, and had it announced for sale by auction; but representations having meanwhile been made at Madrid, a cable was received thence ordering all proceedings against this house to be suspended until the minister's instructions could be received by mail.

Gold in the Depths of the Earth.

The most important discovery ever made in connection with gold mining in this colony, with the exception of the original discovery of gold in 1851, occurred in Australia on the eleventh of September. It is the finding in the shaft of the Magdala company, at Pleasant creek—or, as it is now called, Ophir—of a gold-bearing quartz reef at the unprecedented depth of 1,681 feet, or about seven hundred feet further into the interior of the earth than gold has ever yet been obtained in Victoria. The managers of the company since they struck the reef have gone on sinking so as to ascertain the thickness of it in their claim, and they have passed ten feet of it without as yet having gone through it. Some specimens of the stone have been sent to the school of mines at Ballarat. These specimens, weighing altogether ten and one-half pounds, were treated by two different processes, the result being at the rate of nineteen pennyweights seventeen grains per ton of stone by one process, and fourteen pennyweights fifteen grains by the other. Four other results which were obtained showed a much richer quality of stone, but as the stone tested in those cases was taken from a higher part of the lode, and above the mullock base, it is thought probable that the upper and lower parts of the lode may be much richer than the center. The only trustworthy test that the shareholders can have is to send a full section of the lode, taken from top to bottom—say fifty, seventy or one hundred tons—to the kiln, and then through the battery. The legal manager writes: "It is our intention to open the mine in a systematic manner, and orders have been given to the mining manager to lay timber down for a kiln of not less than between two hundred and three hundred tons. No trial crushing will take place of a less quantity than that named, which will necessarily take two or three months to get out. The directors have decided to break off a large block of the stone and send it to the Philadelphia exhibition, with a sectional drawing of the shaft and the different strata passed through."

The First American Flag.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, has received a letter from Mr. W. H. Wilcox, of that city, in reference to the first American flag. He says that the first pointed departure from the British flag was the flag raised in the several divisions of the army besieging Boston on the fifteenth and eighteenth of July, 1775. The flag was a plain crimson ground, with the mottoes of the Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies; an appeal to Heaven, and *Sic Transtulit Sustenit* on either side.

The writer further says that the flag thus raised was the flag of the country until the adoption of the stars and stripes, which, although authorized by Congress on the fourteenth of June, 1777, was not officially promulgated until the third of September following, a period of eventful history. All the early battles of the Revolution were fought under it. It was carried into Boston by Ensign Richards on the evacuation of that city by the British; it floated from a bastion of Fort Sullivan in the attack upon Charleston, S. C.; was used at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and so on down to the first battle of Stillwater and the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th, 1777, with perhaps the exception of Chadd's Ford and Germantown, which, being near headquarters, may have been fought under the present flag. It seems to me, in view of all that is being done for the proper celebration of the centennial anniversary of our national existence, that this is too important an event to pass unnoticed.

What they Think.

The London *Times*, in commenting upon the crime of Thomas, is good enough to say that it cannot be called characteristically American, for the extremely flattering reason that the "disproportion between the means employed and the end to be attained is a guarantee against the recurrence of such attempts. As the phrase stands, its only intelligible import is that Americans are not likely to take up with the business of destroying passenger ships at sea for the sake of fraudulent insurance, simply because it "would not pay" to kill so many people for so small a sum of money as could ordinarily be secured in this way.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Notable Incidents in the History of the United States—Battles, Treaties, Etc., During the War for Independence.

During this centennial year the following chronological table will be found of interest and should be preserved.

1776.

JULY 4.—Declaration of Independence signed and promulgated in Philadelphia by the representatives of thirteen States, viz.: Massachusetts, having five; Connecticut, four; New Hampshire, three; Rhode Island, two; New York, four; New Jersey, five; Pennsylvania, nine; Delaware, three; Maryland, four; Virginia, seven; North Carolina, three; South Carolina, four; and Georgia, three representatives. Total number of signers, fifty-six.

The country contained 815,615 square miles.

AUGUST 22.—British troops landed on Long Island.

AUGUST 27.—Battle of Long Island.

AUGUST 28.—Washington, with his army, retreated from Long Island.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Washington evacuated New York.

SEPTEMBER 15.—The British took possession of New York city.

OCTOBER 28.—Battle of White Plains, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 16.—Fort Washington, on Manhattan island, surrendered to the British.

NOVEMBER 18.—Fort Lee, on the Hudson river, evacuated by the Americans.

DECEMBER 8.—Washington crossed the Delaware river.

DECEMBER 25.—Washington recrossed the Delaware.

DECEMBER 26.—General Washington surprised the British army at Trenton, N. J.

1777.

JANUARY 2.—Battle of Princeton, N. J.

APRIL 25.—Marquis Gilbert Mottier Lafayette arrived at Charleston, S. C., from France.

JUNE 14.—Adoption of the American flag by Congress.

JULY 5.—The British General Burgoyne invested Ticonderoga.

AUGUST 6.—Battle of Oriskany, N. Y.

AUGUST 16.—Battle of Bennington, Vt.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Battle of Stillwater, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Battle of Brandywine.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Philadelphia occupied by the British.

OCTOBER 4.—Battle of Germantown, Pa.

OCTOBER 7.—Battle of Saratoga, N. Y.

OCTOBER 15.—Kingston, N. Y., burned by the British.

OCTOBER 17.—General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

DECEMBER 15.—The American army retired into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa.

1778.

During this year the American army encountered great distress, owing to the absence of all the necessaries that contribute to comfort.

JANUARY 9.—Battle of Sunbury, Ga.

FEBRUARY 6.—France acknowledged American independence and a treaty was ratified.

JUNE 18.—British army evacuated Philadelphia.

JUNE 28.—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.

JULY 3.—Wyoming massacre.

JULY 8.—Articles of confederation adopted unanimously.

JULY 11.—The French Admiral d'Estaing arrived at Newport, R. I.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Benjamin Franklin appointed first Minister to France.

AUGUST 29.—Battle of Rhode Island.

NOVEMBER 12.—Massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

DECEMBER 29.—Savannah, Ga., captured by the British.

1779.

MAY.—The British burned Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk and Gosport in Virginia.

JUNE 1.—Battle of Verplanck's Point.

JULY.—The British destroyed New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk and Greenwich, in Connecticut.

JULY 15.—General Wayne captured Stony Point.

AUGUST 13.—Battle of Penobscot, Me.

AUGUST 29.—Battle of Chemung.

OCTOBER 3.—The Americans attempted to retake Savannah, but were unsuccessful.

OCTOBER 11.—Joseph Pulaski died, having been wounded in the attack on Savannah.

OCTOBER 26.—British withdrew from Rhode Island.

NOVEMBER 10.—Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died aged fifty.

1780.

May 11.—Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British.

JUNE 23.—Battle of Springfield, N. J.

AUGUST 16.—Battle of Camden.

AUGUST 19.—Baron De Kalb, an American brigadier general in the war of the Revolution, died of wounds received at the battle of Camden, aged forty-eight.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Benedict Arnold's treason discovered.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Major Andre was captured by three militiamen named John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart.

OCTOBER 2.—Major John Andre, an adjutant general in the British army, was hanged as a spy at Tappan, on the Hudson river, N. Y.

OCTOBER 7.—Battle of King's mountain, South Carolina.

1781.

JANUARY 1.—The militia of New Jersey and Pennsylvania revolt.

JANUARY 17.—Battle of Cowpens, South Carolina.

FEBRUARY 28.—Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, aged fifty-three.

FEBRUARY 22.—George Taylor, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, aged sixty-five.

New London burned; Fort Griswold, on the opposite side of Thames river, taken and a number of people massacred by British soldiers under the command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold. New London was Arnold's native county.

Lyman Hall, of Georgia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, aged sixty.

JUNE 5.—Augusta, Ga., capitulated to the Americans.

AUGUST 28.—General Cornwallis, commander of the British army, entered Yorktown, Va.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.

OCTOBER 6.—The American forces invest Yorktown.

OCTOBER 19.—Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, with his whole army, at Yorktown.

1782.

FEBRUARY 5.—American independence acknowledged by Sweden.

FEBRUARY 25.—American independence acknowledged by Denmark.

MARCH 24.—American independence acknowledged by Spain.

APRIL 8.—The United States vessel Hyder Ally, carrying sixteen guns, captured by the British ship Gen. Monk, with twenty-nine guns.

APRIL 19.—American independence acknowledged by Holland.

MAY 3.—George Washington indignantly refused to be made king.

MAY 13.—Society of Cincinnati formed by officers of the American army.

JULY.—American independence acknowledged by Russia.

OCTOBER 8.—Treaty formed with Holland.

1783.

JANUARY 20.—Preliminary articles of peace signed by British and American commissioners, at Versailles, France.

MARCH 15.—The American army disbanded at Newburgh, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 3.—John Jay, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin negotiated a final treaty of peace with England, at Paris.

NOVEMBER 25.—New York city evacuated by the British.

DECEMBER 4.—General Washington separated from the army.

DECEMBER 23.—George Washington resigned his commission as major general of the United States into the hands of Congress, at Annapolis, Md.

During the war the English employed to aid them in the subjection of the country over 12,000 Indians, whose mode of warfare was to take scalps, not prisoners, and to massacre women and children. As an evidence of this fact Captain Gerrish, of the New England militia, captured on the frontier of Canada eight packages of scalps, proper y cured and dried, which were to be sent to England as a present from the Seneca Indians to George III. The packages contained 43 scalps of soldiers, 297 of farmers, 88 of women, 190 of boys, 211 of girls, 22 of infants and 122 assorted, making a total of 973 scalps.

Little Charlie Ross.

Christian K. Ross, the father of little Charlie, has written a letter from which we make the following interesting extract. The letter was written in reply to inquiries relative to the boy at St. Albans, Vt., supposed to be the missing Charlie:

I received your favor with inclosure of the photograph of the child in your charge. The picture has not the faintest resemblance to my little son Charlie; besides, he is much too old. My little boy is five years eight months old. Some few things the boy has told are correct, but could be learned from circulars or newspapers, such as Miss Cope, his Sunday-school teacher, and Dr. Dunton, our family physician. In the main, however, his answers are far out of the way. My little boy never lived in the city proper. We live about seven miles out in the country, in a sparsely settled part. He did not know any boys in Philadelphia; never went to school; knew a part of his alphabet; could not write. In fact he was a little fellow wearing dresses when he was taken away, July 1, 1874. He has no brother called Eddie, or sister named Mary. We do not live in a brick house, but in a stone house plastered; do not have any hired girl named Lizzie. I have no idea that my Charlie could give any connected account of travel; he is too young. I sent for Mr. M. yesterday, who gave him the picture to show to his son Willie, with the hope that we might be able to trace something connected with the child with you. He returned this morning, saying his boy could not tell who he was; that he had a school teacher named Miss Grant, and did not know any boys named George Billings, Fred Burns, Mickey O'Donnell, etc., so I am unable to give you any information where the child belongs. It is not an unusual thing for children astray to call themselves Charlie Ross. I have had a number of instances of the kind, and they are the most difficult to handle, because persons reporting them will not be convinced that I would know my own little boy after so long an absence. I do take more pains to investigate these cases, and do not give them up till fully convinced I am right, which has been done in the present instance. Thanking you and the citizens, who have taken such an interest in this matter, for their kindness (I could only wish their suspicions were correct, and this long and great mystery was solved by the return of my little boy),

I am most respectfully yours,
CHRISTIAN K. ROSS.

The Centennial Calendar.

The following are the days that should be remembered during the year 1876:

January 1—Norfolk, Va., burned by Lord Dunmore.

January 2—Washington, as commander of the Continental forces, drew his sword at the hoisting of his flag (not the stars and stripes) at Cambridge, Mass., under the historical elm tree, since undermined by the

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Feb. 9, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication s we require the writer's name and address, not fo publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the Interests o the South, and particularly information relative to th same, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading your letter.

REASONS FOR VOTING FOR THE RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

There is no country in which the small fruits and early vegetables can be raised so successfully as here, and yet because of our uncertain and slow transportation to the Northern markets it does not pay. Let us secure the railroad and the counties of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck can be made the gardens of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. In the branches of Fruit and Truck growing alone can our people more than quadruple, in a very short time, all the railroad will cost them.

——It is estimated that the amount of corn shipped from the crop of 1875 in Pasquotank will reach 400,000 bushels. The average freight is 7 cents. Had we the railroad the freight would only have been 4 cents. Thus on the freight of their corn alone the farmers would have saved the neat sum of $12,000. This of course would have been added to the receipts of corn. For instance, if corn only brings 50 cts when freight is 7 cents it would bring 53 cents if freight was reduced to 4 cents. What farmer can afford to stand in his own light by opposing the means that will secure the speedy building of the railroad.

——There is no money in this country because there is no activity in business, no good market. Here wages are low and the poor laboring class out of employment. A railroad will enliven trade, will create a first-class home market as well as a profitable foreign one, and money will be put in circulation. All this will help the poor.

——The idea that a railroad will injure the trade of the Boat men is erroneous. On the other hand, it will build it up. Elizabeth City will be the terminus of the road. It will be the shipping point for all of Eastern North Carolina. The cash will be paid here for all the products of every county South and West. Hence a lively shipping trade to and from all these points—merchandize to and produce back—will rapidly spring up and increase.

——Elizabeth City will be the head quarters of the Railroad Company. Their shops and main office will be located here. This will [illegible] property and rolling stock taxable here. The taxes they will be obliged to pay *into* our County Treasury will more than double the tax we will have to pay *out* on the bonds.

——The railroad in addition to securing us quick and cheap transportation will give us a telegraph. Think of its advantages. Suppose you have berries, or peas, or potatoes to ship in the spring or early summer. You get a telegram in the morning of the prices. You gather and ship by the 4 o'clock train and your articles are delivered next morning in Baltimore. They reach market new and fresh and before the prices fall. Two hundred other ways will a telegraph benefit us all.

——For the county bonds the railroad will issue stock. The dividends on the stock will pay the interest on the bonds.

——These are some of the reasons why our people should vote in favor of the railroad subscription. But they do not cover all the ground. The question of developing the country—overpowering in importance all the other points—we have not dwelt upon. This every intelligent and right thinking man can see for himself. It needs no argument

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Democratic papers of the District and State, as well as of the nation, have been preaching economy and retrenchment and have made a tremendous ado about the great reduction they propose to make in all branches of the public service. And yet the Democrats in the House are piling up bills which will cost the Government not less than $1,000,000,000, it passed. This has been done to such an extent as to call forth rebuke from the Baltimore *Sun*, a Democratic paper. In alluding to the matter the *Sun* says:

Since the beginning of the session scores of bills have been introduced by Democratic members covering all conceivable projects for taking money from the treasury. Most all of these bills are for claims growing out of the war, and in the aggregate they foot up more millions than even the most enthusiastic Democratic reformer has proposed to take off the present total of public expenditures. It would be well for a halt to be called in this matter.

ANDREW JOHNSON during his administration filled the revenue offices with Democrats and apostate Republicans. The tax on whiskey was then $2 per gallon, and yet the total collections were only $13,000,000 per annum. When the Republicans took control of the revenue offices again, tax was reduced to 66 and 70 cents, and the entire collections were from $50,000,000 to 55,000,000 per year Did the Democrats steal the difference?

The situation of the Amnesty question is just this: the Republicans have no objection to the pardon of all the ex-confederates except JEFFERSON DAVIS; and the Democrats will not pardon the other seven hundred and forty-nine, unless JEFFERSON DAVIS is included in the list.

THE CRIMINAL OF THE AGES.

We read of wreckers who lure, by false lights, vessels upon the rocks, for the purpose of plunder, and we know men are vile enough for vengeance or money to obstruct railways, to hurl the trains to destruction; but such acts do not involve wholesale massacres of the passengers, though loss of life may be their usual accompaniment. But the man that can through years of toil and patient labor, plot the deliberate and instantaneous destruction of hundreds of human lives of all ages, sexes and conditions, with no possible escape for a solitary being of them, seems a monstrosity in human form one would think impossible to find. Yet he has been found in the person of THOMASON, the "Dynamite Fiend." For years he nursed the horrid project, and studied out all the details of his invention. In its pursuit he frequently crossed the Atlantic. He was known as good humored, jovial, *companion de voyage*, ever ready to pass a joke or engage in a friendly or lucrative game. Still with all this outward seeming of kindly nature, the very devil of wickedness ever lurked within his heart.

From a description of his career we condense the following facts:

Defeat in one direction only stimulated him for his endeavors for success in others. With peculiarly constructed boxes, he sought to obtain heavy insurances upon them as containing gold. This he tried in 1873 at an English port, and was refused unless he permitted it to be opened and its contents shown. Refusing to do this he took passage with his box for America, and his box was left in the Custom House, where it remained until the Brenner Bafer disaster, when it was taken out and examined, and found to be lined with steel plates, and combined about a hundred pounds of shot in sacks. His plan seemed to be, to get a large fictitious insurance upon some pretended valuables, take passage on the same vessel with it, introduce his infernal machine, set to run for a number of days before explosion, and then leave the vessel at starting time.

Whether he has ever succeeded in his hellish work remains to be proven, but it is strongly suspected that the City of Boston, that went down in mid-ocean, leaving no signs, a few years since, was the result of one of his schemes of destruction. Be this as it may, it is well known that at least twenty of these engines of death have been manufactured for him, and that for years this has been his object in life, and with cool calculation of results has he sought fortune by the wholesale destruction of cargoes of human beings, and winds up his awful career of unparallelled crime, by the simple statement, "I have had bad luck, that's all."

HON. OLIVER P. MORTON.

For the last twenty years Hon. OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana, has been recognized throughout the country as a prominent leader in the Republican party. He joined the party at the same time we did and hence his Republicanism, like ours, antedates the war. From that time to the present he has been true to his convictions and firm in his advocacy of what he has believed to be right. He entered the United States Senate in 1867 and at once took a prominent place in that body. Naturally a partisan and struggling in the midst of aggressive Republicanism, he has always been among the foremost in devising and prosecuting new measures of Republican policy and progress. But he is as much a statesman as a partisan, and the record of Senator MORTON'S career in the National Congress shows that he has never sacrificed principle to policy, or the interests of his country to those of his party. His efforts to make universal suffrage and political equality the basis of reconstruction in the Southern States have earned for him unstinted abuse from the ex-rebels and Democrats; but what loyal man will say he was not right? His exposures of Southern outrages and intolerance have brought upon him a storm of vilification from his enemies; but the developments of every day show that he has been right from the beginning. Standing constantly and firmly for universal liberty and equal rights, he has concentrated on himself the bitter hostility of all who are opposed to these principles; but that only goes to show that the principles for which he stood were founded in justice, and that his advocacy of them was as much a service to humanity as to party.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We have several times been asked what position we propose taking on the Constitutional Amendments. We unhesitatingly answer that we will oppose them. The Democrats have left us no other alternative. Had they agreed to have them submitted to the people separately we could have supported a few of them, but as the majority of them tend to centralize power in the General Assembly, making the people mere playthings in the hands of that body, we feel it our duty to enter our protest and use our influence to defeat them. We will have plenty of time to ventilate this matter before the election.

The great draw back on successful Northern farming lies in the fact, that, for six months in the year, nature is at a stand still. There is no production and consumption goes on with accelerating ratio. Years ago, we used to hear an old song, which strongly illustrates the disadvantage alluded to. It is the argument of the farmer with his wife to persuade her to "go South."

"For here we must labor each day in the field,
And the winter consumes all the summer doth yield."

In the South it is different. The winters are mild and not of long duration.

The principal conundrum which is now agitating the mind of the independent voter is; "If the Democrats can not do any better with a majority in the House of Representatives than they have done thus far, are they the sort of incompetents to put in charge of the Government?"

There was a time when JEFF DAVIS was an elephant on the hands of the Government. *Now* he is an elephant on the hands of the Democratic party. His room in the animal world would seem to be better than his company.

The February number of *The Republic Magazine* is like a well directed broadside against the enemy. It contains many interesting articles on political topics now being discussed by the American people, and a verbatim report, taken from the Congressional Record, of the amnesty speeches delivered by Hill, Garfield, and Blaine. The speech of Mr. Hill reveals Democracy with the mask off; the masterly replies of Garfield and Blaine show the true position of the loyal masses: forgiveness of past crimes, but unwillingness to recognize treason as a public virtue. Send for the February number. Inclose 25 cents for specimen, or $2 for a years's subscription. Address Republic Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

H. V. R., Southern correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Commercial* says that the Southern Democracy deeply regret the recent amnesty debate on account of its inevitable effect on the Democratic party. "Not a vote," he says, "can be made in the South for the Democratic party in addition to what it will get anyway while every such clash as that between BLAINE and HILL injures the party in the North." This is but another way of saying that the Democracy can depend on the South under all circumstances and that its true role is to cajole and deceive the North.

It is well enough while the Democrats are brawling about the "gospel of hate" to remember that every one of the sixty-one Confederates now holding a seat in the House of Representatives owes his pardon to the clemency of a Republican Congress.

The Democratic party might be called a surprise party. It is always surprising the country with some new outrage or blunder.

We call attention to the *Era* advertisement in this issue. It is the only Republican paper at the State capitol and it is always sound and true.

The Law of our Food.

A NEW AND STARTLING THEORY ABOUT WHAT TO EAT.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 7, '76.

EDITOR SCRIBNER: As you have seen fit to allude to my views of what to eat, permit me to give you a condensed outline of them. To find the law, we must begin by induction or experiment and ascend by deduction based on all the accessible facts and data in the case. In truth our mental range must include all the animal world.

Taking their most important attributes and conditions, eating and sleeping,—eating are conditioned by the physical and sleeping as running into the mental,—we may divide all animals

INTO TWO CLASSES.

The first, which are our proper food, and give us more brain force, as chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, cattle, sheep, hogs, birds, fishes, etc. By dating this class we advance in the scale of being. The second class includes the tiger, lion, leopard, bear, rat, cat, mouse, wolf, fox, rabbit, raccoon, possum, mink, muskrat, otter, snake, frog, etc. This second line is repugnant to us, is not our proper food, is only used at intervals or from necessity. We could consistently do them, except in a few cases, as the dog and cat, and even those we do not eat.

Now this eating of the first class, and disliking of the second, is not mere habit and taste. It is founded on

AN INVARIABLE LAW

that runs through these two lines. This law is that the first class is conditioned as we are; they sleep during the night, and eat during the day, as we do; while the second class is exactly the reverse, they sleep all day and eat at night.

Let us explain a little. Fresh shad, herring, or blue fish, eaten alone for even a week, disorder the system as the breaking out on the mouth of any one who tries it shows. This is why all the Sound fishermen give their hands peas and pork every other day. These fish do not sleep at night but move on night and day, and they belong to the second line. If we eat hog-fish, sheepshead or spots, they never produce any unpleasant effects. Spots eaten fresh are the

BEST FOOD IN THE WORLD;

they will cure biliousness or dyspepsia. These fish like well-behaved persons, all sleep at night. Spots strike the nets just after sundown and at daylight. A mullet jumps all night, sleeps but little like a mule, and is not fit for invalids or delicate persons, who attribute the sickness which often attends its use to its oily, indigestible nature. This is not correct; the spot and mullet both feed alike, and together, but the mullet does not sleep like the spot. The spot must be classed in the first line, the mullet in the second. So when going to eat any animal, ask yourself whether it is

CONDITIONED AS WE ARE,

if it eats in the day time and sleeps at night. Do this and you will be all right. The first line is conditioned by the sun, the second by the moon. A full discussion of this law runs into the origin of life on our globe and is connected with that most remarkable fact: that no man of eminent intellect, destined to be a moving social force after his death, ever has been or ever will be born and raised within 26 degrees north or south of the equator. All the authors of our personal religion which came from Asia, all the great present moving intellects of our globe came from

OUTSIDE OF 26 DEGREES

of the equator. If this is admitted, which can't be denied, the mental and physical are correlated, and these are conditioned in all animals by food and sleep; and man is no exception. Space does not permit me to give more than a mere outline.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

F. S. PROCTOR.

Proceedings of City Commissioners

Commissioners office, }
Feb. 7th 1876. }

Board met. Present J S Wilcox, Mayor; Dr P John, Jabez Pritchett, Whitmel Lane, and Henry Davis, Commissioners.

It was ordered that until specially ordered by the Board no further expenses be incurred for widening streets or opening new streets, or doing any other work not absolutely required

The following bills were allowed:

$13 86 to W A Price for boarding prisoners in jail; $9 37 to Hugh Cale for hauling on streets; $2 30 to J H Miskel for wood and nails, and $10 50 to Thos. Brothers for work on streets, to be issued in two orders, one for $7 00 and the other for $3 50.

The officers were allowed their quarterly salaries due.

Adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX, Mayor.

WM. KRAUSS, Clerk.

A Baptist Preacher Testifies.

DR. TUFT:

Dear Sir:—Having used in my family for six years your Expectorant, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and curing pulmonary diseases. I am strictly opposed to quackery, but touching this very pleasant and excellent medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know* and that which *I have experienced.*"

Respectfully yours,
J. C. HARGROVES,
Pastor Baptist Church,
Elmira, N. Y.

March 19, 1874. 33 2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

D. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c, Road Street. 39 v. 9.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new; also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order; also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 20 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Trees and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialties. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
Wilson, N. C.

3? t.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—

Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE.

WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,
W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

Choice Periodicals for 1876.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY ST., New-York,

Continue their authorized Reprints of the

FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY Reviews:

Edinburgh Review (*Whig*),
London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*),
Westminster Review (*Liberal*),
British Quarterly Review (*Evangelical*),

Containing masterly criticism and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art; and

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES,

OF THE HIGHEST LITERARY MERIT.

—o—

TERMS (Including Postage):

Payable Strictly in Advance.

	per annum
For any one Review	$4 00
For any two Reviews	7 00
For any three Reviews	10 00
For all four Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood, and three Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

—o—

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

The material consists of seine, rope, windlasses, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cooking stove, boat; oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery.

33-2w.

Good Books. Everybody NEEDS one or more of the following cheap and really valuable volumes, sent prepaid for price named. Hunter's Guide and Trapper's Companion, all about Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Raising Mink &c., &c., 100 pages, ONLY. Reliable work, only 25 cts. Tricks and Traps of America, a complete expose of the doings of every Swindler, Quack, and Humbug in America. Near 100 pp., contains list of hundreds of swindlers. It will "post you" and save you cash, only 25 cts. The Ventriloquist's Guide, or How to learn Ventriloquism. Full instruct ons, examples, anecdotes also how to make the whistle to Taint all birds and beasts, only 25 cents. Art of Training and Breaking Horses, also the complete Horse Doctor. A large octavo book, and the best ever issued, near 100 pp., every farmer needs it, only 25 cents. Art and Etiquette of making Love. All about it How to "pop" and everything else. 176 pp. only 30 cents. Magic Made Easy. How to do all tricks in legerdemain, best book on subject, only 25 cents. Secrets of Love. 125 pp. elegant cloth cover, only 50 cents. Any book sent free on receipt of price. Catalogues free. Address all orders to the old established house of HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

HAW! HAW! HAW! Shout all who once see those Kewlious Kwerer, Kwaint, Komic, Elastic Rubber Faces. Each one will make 100 different faces, and oh, so funny! Greatest thing ever made. Just think of 100 for 50 cts. One will convulse a whole town. Tricks; mailed free for only 25 cents each, or 5 for $1. Cuts for one and "laugh and grow fat." Wonderful Magic Finger! A mystery indeed! You can seek it all through your hat and yet make no hole! This the wonder of the age. Send for it and have fun FOREVER! Only 25 cents 5 for $1. Cards of Courtship, Love Making Cards, Fortune Telling Cards! 3 kinds, each in a neat case. These are the best cards ever made and every young person needs them to enjoy the long evenings. 30 cents per pack. 3 for 75 cents. Send for them and have fun with the girls! The Little Flirt or Language of Love, will take with the girls. Only 15 cents. Little Fib in sort! For every sweetheart or love. All about courting once for love, &c. Only 15 cents. Lover's Telegraph. Needed by every lover. Only 25 cents. All above are elegantly illuminated, sent free on price. 10,000 books for sale, a catalogue FREE. Address HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONEIS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Hoop Comb Cloaking for Skirts,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi[illegible] and 1-2 Bl[illegible]ds,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets,

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as per ain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complere, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the saleability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 180 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 390 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 119 acres is also offered for sale for $2,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River, is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington, 41-tf.

WE WANT AN AGENT

IN EVERY COUNTY

—IN THE—

UNITED STATES!

GOLD COIN! $1,000.00 in GOLD COIN!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove by actual test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all Pains and Aches of whatever form, external and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise than

DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY,

SEVEN SEALS

—OR—

GOLDEN WONDER.

We have had this challenge of $1,000 prominently displayed in all our Circulars and Newspaper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the superior excellence of our Remedy over all other. For External or Internal use,

IT WIL EFFECT A SPEEDY CURE IN ALL CASES OF

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Colic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heartburn, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Stings of Insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and Especially Rheumatism.

A POWERFUL REMEDY WHICH IS TAKEN INTERNALLY BY ANY ONE.

—:o:—

This celebrated medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Medical Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt; its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact it literally demolishes pain.

—o—

EQUALLY GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

—o—

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE.

No Cure, No Pay! Try It, and be Convinced.

—o—

We Offer PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT! AN ARTICLE OF UNIVERSAL SALE!

To You this is a Golden Opportunity.

Thousands are now out of employment. To them we offer, in the sale of our Remedy, a preventative of hard times. We have adopted as our Motto:

NO CURE, NO PAY.

—o—

A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; thousands have been cured, and thousands have found out from actual experience that Dr. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, is the Most Wonderful Pain Destroyer in Existence, the Most Expeditious, Safe and Powerful Remedy known in the World. Cures are effected almost Instantly, as if by Magic. Thousands of certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited and unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and universal praise of this Great Remedy, from personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Disease.

$1,000 Profit in Four Months! 1,372 One Dollar Bottles Sold!

Read This.

Scott Town, Lawrance County, Ohio.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—DEAR SIRS: At this late hour I will inform you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, after being confined to my bed for eight years with a complication of diseases, viz.: Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Right Side, with General Debility, for which I tried the skill of nine physicians, also a doctor of New York City, and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the northern part of Ohio. Took enough patent medicines to swim in—all to no purpose. At length I was induced to try Dr. Radcliff's SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER. I sent and got six fifty cent bottles and before using it all found myself able to travel in a buggy. Took the agency for its sale last April four months ago and have sold thirteen gross, or 1,872 bottles, up to this date August 20, 1872, and expect from the growing demand to sell ten thousand (10,000) bottles in the next year. Gentleman, if you think this worth using you can do so, as I am generally known over three counties as a man of great affliction. Yours respectfully,

H. J. DARLING.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. TRY IT.

FOR THIS GREAT REMEDY WE WISH YOU TO ACT AS OUR AGENT.

DEAR SIRS:—The above fully explains the articles we wish to sell. This business is honorable, and by being energetic, will pay you well. It is our desire to appoint an agent in every county in all parts of the United States and Canada, granting to each the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in the county. Should you accept the agency for one or more counties you shall have the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in your county, as long as you continue to act as our agent, and all orders which we may receive from your territory shall be turned over to your account.

This Wonderful Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, sells rapidly in the hands of the right kind of men, and we want none other. Now, if you think you are the man for the work, forward your order, name your county, and I go to work; you can sell a gross in a few days, without a doubt. We have one man who buys on an average three gross per week, and his orders are increasing rapidly, and he has a small county (Berks Co. Pa.). He writes that he expects to sell one gross per day, at retail, the coming season, not counting wholesale. You have the privilege of selling wholesale or retail, or putting it on commission with druggists, or selling by sub-agents. This business is worth the attention of good men and men of capital. Should you make but reasonable wages—say $100 per month for the first three months many make more—you would nevertheless be establishing a business that would pay you largely in the end.

Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just as we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle. No cure, no pay. Knowing that we make all losses good, should they be called on to redeem a bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER is put up in $1.00 and 50 cent bottles, elegantly finished in neat and appropriate wrappers, and packed in nice boxes, one dozen in each box.

To druggist our scale of prices are—Large size, $1.00 bottles, per dozen, $9.00; small size, 50 cent bottles, per dozen, $4.50.

We give special terms to our County Agents at such figures that they can sell to druggists and country stores at the above price and make a handsome profit. We also give an

EXTRA PREMIUM TO AGENTS!

In order to have live, energetic men to take hold of the business at once, we have concluded to give free gratis to each and every agent a present of a handsome, fine

COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, FREE,

Beautifully engraved, and correct time-keeper, worth $20,00, and a certificate of agency giving SOLE CONTROL of such county as the agent may select (not already taken); and, furthermore, all orders coming from such counties as the agent may select, will be sent back by us to the agent to be filled—in fact we give sole control of such counties as long as the agent continues in the business. Remember, the Premium Watch is given gratis to agents. We take this plan to have our Great Remedy quickly and thoroughly introduced. Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience, and secure your county at once, before being taken by some one else. Remember, this offer is open for a short time only.

A Small Capital Required to Run a Large and Paying Business.

The capital required is very small and the profits from it will fully equal that of thousands of merchants who have invested a large capital in their business. Hundreds in all parts of the country are making from

$1,500 TO $5,000 A YEAR,

And hundreds more will date their success from accepting our liberal offer at this time. Any one willing to work for success can force it, but those who believe that it can be had from idleness are not the kind of men we want to push our business. We want

A LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENT,

As one such is worth a dozen who expect a business to push itself. We have spent in pushing our business

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has paid us to do it, and it pays our Agents, as it advertises it thoroughly in every State County and Township in the United States—not only for us, but for the Agent. Remember, this is a life business and that every year it grows larger and larger.

We will send to parties contemplating to act as our Agents a SAMPLE DOZEN BOTTLES securely packed with our different Posters, Bills, Show Cards, Terms, etc.,

UPON THE RECEIPT OF $2.50.

And all sending $2.50 for Sample Dozen, we will send free of charge, Samples of our Eight Elegant Chromos, entitled:

GOOD MORNING! GOOD NIGHT!
FEEDING THE CHICKENS! MOTHER'S GRAVE!
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN! BO PEEP!
READING THE BIBLE! FIRST LESSON!

If you want your county, let us know as soon as convenient, as the territory may be taken. We would be pleased to have parties who contemplate taking an agency, to send for Sample Package of this wonderful Remedy before engaging largely in the business.

Remember, we Guarantee Every Botttle.

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!

With these suggestions we leave the matter with you. We do not wish you to engage unless you will follow the business as a business, and really desire to make money. We want none but honest, conscientious men. To such we will guarantee success.

Address all communications to

R. KENNEDY & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EDNESDAY FEB. 9TH 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal

Gold at New York 112¾, Cotton 11¾. Corn 64 cts. At Norfolk, Cotton 11¾. Corn 56 cts.

We have indeed a goodly heritage. Let us not neglect opportunities for its improvement. An important opportunity will occur on the 17th—to-morrow week.

It is an old adage that if you would have a man abuse you just loan him money, or do him repeated favors, or keep him a long time for debt. We have had some recent experience of this.

We were favored last week with a visit from ARTHUR SPRUILL, Esq., of Columbia. He is a young man of talent and more than ordinary promise in his profession. It was our fortune to ride with him on a memorable occasion and we found him pluckily true to friends. Call again. Our latch string will always be found hanging out.

It is an old but a very true saying that many strokes, though with a little axe, hew down and fell the largest timbered oak." So perseverence, *keeping at it*, that brings about practical results. So with the railroad enterprise. Our people have been at it with their "little axes" for several years. Let the "strokes" be kept properly directed and it *will come*.

Remember that the conditions imposed by the County Commissioners on the railroad subscription, if ratified by the people, absolutely protects the bonds. No party can get hold of them without building the road. Thus guarded there can be no risk in voting the subscription. Indeed, the public interests demand that the subscription should be voted, for without it we need not expect the rail road.

A conundrum: If the railroad would be a good thing for our people and the additional county subscription a proper thing to vote for when asked by a New York party demanding Two Hundred Thousand Dollars local aid, why isn't it just as good and quite as proper for a Pennsylvania party that is willing to lighten the local burthen one half? Oh consistency, what a jewel thou art!

In reply to the inquiries of several anxious friends we are happy to announce that the prospects of the NORTH CAROLINIAN are much brighter than they have been for several years. Its circulation is increasing and its field of usefulness gradually enlarging. We may add that the Republican Party in this District was never in a more satisfactory and healthy condition than it is to-day.

We have already reverted to the fact that the season has seemed abnormal and strange. We had at least six weeks of May in December and January. Old winter relaxed his grip, and his extreme good nature has led us to fear some treachery and the *spring* of the year on when we are least prepared for it. We that were born under Northern skies are not accustomed to petting at this time of year, but to buffets and lar-ships. If we have spring in winter, we ask, with some dismay, shall we not have winter in spring?

We see that unmitigated humbug Col. GRAY, "the great American and European tourist," is operating in central and Western North Carolina. He is still "actively engaged in procuring immigration," flattering each Hotel Keeper that will board him free, each editor that will gratuitously puff him and those citizens of each town who will advance from $5 to $10 to "help pay expenses you know," that he is charmed with the locality, that he considers it the most favorable for immigrants he has yet seen; that there is nothing superior to it in the world." GRAY has been in this business for years—making liberal promises, but we have yet to learn of his ever performing. The people of Elizabeth City had some experience several years ago.

All the friends of progress have long been satisfied that its wheels in this section are and will be blocked until we have a railroad. Those who have carefully examined all the facts now understand that until the people most interested raise at least *one sixth* the sum needed no party will advance *five sixths*. Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties will be most benefitted, and especially the former. Hence to secure the road Pasquotank must subscribe $65,000. The county can afford to do it —will be trebly repaid in a very short time. Without the road we are dead—scarcely able to meet the burthens now on us, because there is no trade, no business, nothing bringing us the means to meet them. The railroad is our only salvation. It will start all kinds of trade and put in circulation in this section and among our people the money that will infuse new life and new activity and lift us from the depression now bearing us down. The employment it will give, the factories it will cause to spring up, and the home market it will make for the articles our farmers can most profitably raise will not only be an immediate benefit to all classes of our people but these benefits will be perpetual. All this depends upon the vote on the 17th inst. Shall we let this opportunity pass? Can our people afford to do so

PROCTOR'S article in this issue on the "Law of our Food," contains new ideas. He has evidently thought much on the subject. We are not prepared to say that the facts do not bear him out in his theory. PROCTOR has always been a student and thinker.

Court opened here on Monday. The charge of His Honor Judge ECRE to the Grand Jury was full, clear, able. W. C. DAWSON is foreman. There is more than the usual amount of business. Among the lawyers from other counties in attendance we notice Judge ALBERTSON, WILLIS BAGLEY, T. GILLIAM and T. G. SKINNER, of Hertford and Maj. GILLIAM, of Edenton.

Why was the railroad election postponed from January 11th to February 17th? Simply and only in order to give at least thirty days notice of the conditions of issuing the bonds—that they be voted on as well as the subscription itself. This was felt to be important, and to the county it *is* important. The conditions are:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Local Briefs.

D. C. LIPPINCOTT and C. W. SMITH left on Monday for Philadelphia, to be absent a short time.—JUDAH WHITCOMB, of Horse Heads, N. Y., arrived on Saturday.—The Albemarle House under the new management is giving great satisfaction.—Our former townsman WM. H. CLARK, Esq., now of Philadelphia, is spending a few days in the city. His many friends are glad to see him.—Matrimonial rumors are floating about in the air, and if all we hear proves true, several life partnerships will be formed in the city within the next sixty days.—There was a ball at the Albemarle House on Monday night.—We notice several U. S Revenue Agents in town this week. We hope there is no "crooked" whiskey or tobacco here.—The weather continues pleasant.—Capt. J. W. ETHERIDGE, of Manteo; Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, of Hertford and A. P. CHERRY, Esq., of South Mills were in town this week.—No true friend of Elizabeth City or of Pasquotank county can vote against the rail road.—A meeting of Cherokee Chapter was held in Masonic Hall last night.

Local Port-Folio.

Played out—a retired actor. Deception one cannot see through—a glass eye. Good words for the young—dinner is ready. The first thing necessary toward winning the love of a woman—an opportunity. Distressing spectacle—a short sighted person looking into futurity. The truest repentance—to do so no more. A poor breakfast roll—the roll of fame. The last popular song—"Come where my Nose lies bleeding." It is played on a catarrh

Business Locals.

Fowler has just opened another lot of new calicoes—pretty as "speckled chickens" and cheaper than corn.

Furs less than cost at Fowler's.

No one acting as agent for R. Keuncy & Co., can know what hard times are. All are making money and still they want more agents. See their double column advertisement.

LOGS WANTED!

Cash will be paid for Saw Logs, by
A. H. WHITCOMB.
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
Feb. 9th, 1876, 3t.

Neighboring Counties.

—CURRITUCK:—A disease among the hogs is playing havoc. It is a sort of cholera. The pork crop will fall short. —Money awful tight.

—BERTIE: The Gin House of Gilliam & Taylor at Cedar Landing was burned on the 2nd. The work of an incendiary.—Edward Mason, aged 78 years, died on the 31st ult.—The *Times* says whiskey caused several fights in Windsor on Saturday week.—Miss Jordans school will give an entertainment at Windsor on the 15th inst., to raise money for the little orphans at Oxford.

—CAMDEN: News is meagre. There is an increasing interest in the railroad. —The members of B. & S. of Love and Charity held an entertainment at South Mills on the 19th ult. Addresses were delivered by S. O. and J. H. Brite.—At South Mills on the 7th A. P. Cherry Esq., married Wm. Denby to Laura Cuffee. This was a colored "runaway match" from Virginia.

—PERQUIMANS: A series of meetings in the Baptist Church at Hertford have been commenced. They are conducted by Revs. Mr. Jordan and Harrison.—Money scarce and times hard.

—GATES: E. J Brady of Gatesville is erecting a handsome Drug Store. —B. F. Lassiter, who had one of his eyes taken out two weeks ago, is improving.—An old lady died in the county some days ago from the effects of a cancer in the throat.—Thos. E. Waff, Principal of Reynoldson Seminary has been quite sick from mumps. They have been prevailing and quite severe. The measles have made their appearance.

It is rather humiliating that the Speaker of the House should have to appeal, as he did on Friday, "to the good sense and judgment, and common civility and decency" of members, to stop them from applauding such undignified passages as that between Cox and Hale. Members of Congress ought to remember that the national assembly is not a cross-roads meeting.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The GREAT SECRET of The WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I will most cheefully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel all the time to thank God there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE and I also think it one of the best medicines coughs and sinking feelings at the stomach and advise all to take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. CORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

BOSTON, Jan 17 1874

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold over 11 1-2 doz in 1873 bottles of your Vegetine since Apr. 12 '73 to 1 '74, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended of any remedy I ever sold. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by *Vegetine* also in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours
AT GILMAN
408 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEAN SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR H. R. STEVENS,:

Dear Sir—This is to show that my son was taken sick in Jan. 1861 with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his legs and hip. His leg was swollen to twice the ordinar size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charleston—who done all they could but it grew worse. He was obliged to lay where he was put, or he had no use of himself whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time when we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed by constant use of Vegetine that cured him. He has a lameness which he will probably have for life; but we believe that had we used Vegetine in time of boyhood, with the directions it would have saved us the money, his pain and trouble. I will with Scrofula will read this testimony, come and buy son, who is now well and able to speak for himself.

CATHARINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St Charlestown, Mass., May 19 1872

The above plain but honest statement clearly shows the cleansing effect of *Vegetine* in Scrofula

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all to be the best blood purifier in the world

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

Having newly fitted up in *Splendid Style*, the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winner and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jas. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Gems, and to copy Pictures at reasonable prices Satisfaction will be given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered. Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you

33-tf WM GRAVES, Ag't.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buist Jr. the most popular seed house in the country. His seeds are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last Eight years attest their virtues.

Extra early pea by the bush, at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets by peck or Bush at Dr. Butt's, Clover Seed Orchard grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy fine pocket Cutlery.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who, say it 'ain't' so.

TRUSSES,

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store E. City, N. C., a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines paints oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars, giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read

Gardening for Profit!

If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read

Practical Floriculture!

If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read

Gardening for Pleasure!

ALL BY

Peter Henderson.

Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Sent Free to all Applicants.

Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.

Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

DEVOE'S brilliant OIL,

SAFEST AND BEST.

DEVOE'S brilliant OIL,

The Finest Illuminator in the World.

The Devoe Manufac'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 80 Bever St.,
NEW YORK.
20-6 months.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 25 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

PAMLICO.

Insurance & Banking

Company.

OF TARBORO, N. C.

OFFICERS:

HON. GEO. HOWARD, President.
CAPT. JNO. S. DANCY, Vice-Pres't.
J. B. CHESHIRE, Jr., Sect. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Howard,	Kemp P. Battle,
Wm. S. Battle,	Jesse H. Powell,
Capt. T. H. Gatlin,	Capt. J. S. Dancy,
Mathew Waddell,	Elias Carr,
J. J. Battle,	Jos. B. Coffield,
Wm. Tippin,	O. C. Farrar,
John L. Bridgers Jr.,	John Norfleet,
Fred. Philips.	

THIS COMPANY INSURES

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property.

and all classes of insurable property.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire! at moderate rates.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

ORREN WILLIAMS,
Supervisor of Agencies.

GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
21-3m. Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.,
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 511 Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
3-4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS,

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1867

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES ments ever made. New Sole and Combination Stops. Superb Etageres and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash or on payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES mars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder St.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
" Third and Fourth " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Grist Mill Machinery, Smut Machines, Portable Grain Elevators, Bolting Reels, Packers, Shipping Scales, Belting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, Shafting, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Lath Machines, Shingle Machines, Wood Working Machinery, Iron Planers, Matchers, Moulders, Tenoners, Mortisers, Sash, Door and Blind Machinery, Scroll Saws, Band Saws, Emery Wheels, Variety Moulding Machines, Jig Saws, Re-saws, Edgers, Trimmers, Cut-off Saws, Tools, Files

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Orchard and Nursery.

The amount of out door work that can be done in the orchard in the Northern States is limited. Spring, however, accomplish a great deal at this season. Preparations having been made, root grafting may be pushed rapidly. We have before given directions for doing this, but half an hour's watching of a set of expert grafters will be better than a volume of description; there are many ways in which [illegible] may be divided, and little [illegible] which time is saved, which can only be learned in practice. Have but one variety of fruit in hand at a time, and use the greatest care in labeling. The grafted roots should be set in boxes with sand just moist enough to prevent drying, and not damp enough to induce mold. Keep in a cool place.

Nurserymen who send out well shaped trees head back the growth made the first year from the bud or graft, and induce limbs to start near the base; this work is done during the winter, and at the end of the next season fine stocky trees are produced.

Pruning may be done during mild spells, any time before the buds begin to swell. If large limbs are removed, cover the wounds with shellac varnish or common paint, after having first smoothed the cut carefully with a sharp knife or chisel.

If any branches of trees break under the heavy weight of ice or snow, the wound must be cut smooth, and painted or varnished. If a branch is only partly broken off, but still hangs, cut it away at once, for, should there be a high wind, more damage will be done.

Scraping the dead bark from the trunk and larger limbs is best done during a damp thawing spell, first giving the trunks a wash off with whale oil or soft soap, applied with a brush; this will give the bark a smooth, healthy appearance.

Cut cions during mild weather, and store in sawdust or sand in the cellar, after labeling.—*Agriculturist.*

Home Hints and Helps.

MOLASSES CAKE.—The following recipes are all good: 1. Two cups of molasses, one cup of boiling water poured on two tables. confuls of soda, a lump of alum the size of a walnut, and one cup of butter. Let the water get cold before using.

2. Three cups molasses (Porto Rico), one cup butter, one cup sour milk, five cups sifted flour, four eggs beaten separately, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one teaspoonful of soda in milk. Can use same amount of milk that is sweet and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. When taken from the oven turn over with molasses.

3. One cup brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup shortening, one-half lard, one-half butter; three and one half cupfuls flour, heaping tablespoonful saleratus dissolved in cup of milk, four eggs; beat well. This is excellent.

PASTRY.—Light one-half pound butter; one-quarter pound lard; one-half pint water. Weigh one pound flour (reserve about a third to use in rolling out the pastry). In the flour, rub the lard with your hands; then take a knife and stir in the water. Dust your pie board well with flour; then turn the paste into it in a lump; roll out thin. Then spread one-third of the butter and dust in one-third of the flour. Roll up tight. Roll out again, using same quantities of butter and flour as before. Roll out the third time as before, and it is made. Never turn the paste over, and always roll out from you. Use ice water or very cold water, and keep the paste cold until ready for use.

Crop Rotation.

A regular rotation of crops is the principle feature of farming in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, and in no part of the [illegible] more so general manner than beginning with corn, following with oats, then wheat, and timothy and clover the next spring, then grass five or six years, then corn again. By this rotation the crops were generally as remunerative as they could be or as was expected they would be, according to quality and condition of soil. Trouble, however, has arisen in consequence of the considerable failure of the oats crop, and expedients have been tried. In my own case I sowed clover with the oats, and allowed the seeds to lie in that condition one year. If the season favored the clover would make a good growth, which we would then plow down, seeding to wheat and grass. But I found a strong tendency to grow trash, garlic included, that made it rather hazardous, and the last fall I followed the oats of summer with wheat, having made and used considerable phosphate in the spring on oats and corn. The effect on the oats was very apparent in the growth of straw, but the drought, as has been the case for several years, much affected the promised yield. I have found that the great want of the farmer is manure. First the corn crop should have it, then the wheat and grass must have it, and no have enough for both of these and quality is the great question. We should learn that all decaying substances are manures, and that we can apply them directly to the soil where needed, or to store them where they will not be wasted until used, is all important. As to applying common barnyard manure to the soil in spring, and immediately plowing down and planting with corn, [illegible] experience opposes, as in a dry season like that of last year there is danger of more harm than good. My plan henceforth shall be to apply all manures late in the fall after seeding wheat, and grass sod not to be plowed for two or three years. In this way I will expect to get all the benefit from all manures applied.

Ruinous Love of Gambling.

Adolph Lewis, alias Lewis Brandt, awaiting trial in New York for forgery, is known in Boston by his crimes. Lewis is a well educated scoundrel, able to speak half a dozen languages, and has a captivating manner. He was born in Germany. His father left him between $50,000 and $60,000, which was soon wasted in gambling. He came to the United States seven years ago, and went to Ohio, where he obtained a good situation. He gambled, forged to raise money, was arrested, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He again committed forgery, and was sent back to the prison for five years. On November 13, 1875, he was released. While in Columbus he acted as clerk of the prison, and his good behavior and pleasant address attracted much sympathy. A Boston woman of wealth and respectability [illegible] visited the jail to comfort prisoners. She wrote to Lewis and received gratifying letters in reply. When released he came to Boston, and took a room at the Revere House, from which he soon moved to the Crawford House. Meantime he kept up communication with the charitable friend. At the Crawford House he represented himself as the German consul, and handed to the proprietor, Mr. Stumcke, some papers, which he asked to have kept in the safe. He lived on the best fare, hired carriages, and smoked high priced cigars. He was also a daily visitor to the gaming table. He passed some [illegible] on Mr. Stumcke and the father of his patron. This compelled him to fly to New York.

Paying Heavy Interest.

One day a native of an African tribe stole a hen. The owner of the hen, with a witness, not only saw the theft, but he did not seek to regain his property. He let the matter rest for three years, at the end of which time he entered a complaint, an I instituted an action for damages against the man who had stolen his hen. The theft was clearly proved, and then the court proceeded in the following curious manner to estimate the amount which should be assessed against the delinquent:

It was in the first place estimated how many eggs the hen would have laid during the three years—how many of these would have been hatched—how many of the chickens might have become parents—and then the value of the whole imaginary process was summed up; and in the end the poor robber was forced to sell his wife and two daughters to pay for that hen.

A STORY FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A Life Picture Carefully Drawn and Closely Figured up.

The brief account of a life which ended in 1875 may prove a suggestive story with much direct bearing on these motives and plans of ours. It was hardly what you could call an obscure life; the man from his earliest boyhood had both the purpose and knack of keeping himself before the public. He was by no means, be it understood, a fraud or dissembler; he had a keen sense of justice and of human rights, and never espoused a cause which did not advance both. He first made himself known as the advocate of the public school system in one of the border slave States, where education was at its lowest ebb. He was a young fellow—not eighteen at the time—working at the anvil by day, and studying Latin, and Constitution, and Dugald Stewart, at night. In a New England village he could have run easily in the ordinary groove up the hill of knowledge; the track is there ready laid: the laziest passenger is dragged up almost against his will. But in this neighborhood of well-fed planters, whose stables were filled with the best racing stock in the State, and whose bookshelves with the *Spectator*, Burke, Beaumont and Fletcher, he was not likely to find much help from outside, or to have any clear idea of how best to help himself. The one thing he did know was that he meant to win fame, power, and money. His only capital was brains.

As for those colonels and majors whose horses he shod, who loaned him books, who patronized and boasted of him as a species of Blind Tom or learned pig, he hated them all with the virulence and force which a heavy jawed, fat, lymphatic man puts into his hate. If he had been one of them, he would have been a conservative, holding to every atom of his power; as it was, he was a radical, a believer in public schools, newspapers, abolitionism—anything which should turn the wheel, hit him and his conquerors, and grind his patrons in the dust. His articles (in behalf of the public schools) roused a fury of debate in the country, but they somehow did not help the cause a whit.

The war gave him a chance to reach the surface. He was a member of the State Legislature, spoke often and vehemently; nobody denied his weight and force, but somehow his own party distrusted him. It was a time when every man became a judge, his own life and property being in the balance; leaders were put to sharp, decisive trial; there was something rotten, everybody felt beneath all of this man's courage and love of liberty. The measures which he urged were the best measures; nobody brought such logic or eloquence to their defence; yet when they were adopted, he was left in the lurch, with office or emolument. He went into the army; became captain, colonel, brigadier-general. Titles were cheap. He deserved them too, probably. No volunteer officer had a better knowledge of tactics, or cooler courage in the field. But his men did not follow him readily. There was no sense of kinship between him and them; he lacked the magnetism of a generous purpose; of any purpose, indeed, outside of himself.

It was soon discovered that he was not efficient in the field, and he was shelved; and after the war was over his brief military record was forgotten. He came to New York, went into Wall street with but little capital, but a keenness of judgment and foresight that approached intuition. He made money hand over hand, and then suddenly withdrew from the market. His aims were not to be a simply rich man. He became a member of a leading Christian sect; his name was forever blazoned in the papers as foremost in every good word and work, and there can be no doubt that the man was faithful to the doctrines he professed as far as he understood them. The trouble was that he understood them solely by the light of his own tremendous egotism. Christianity was a fitting completion—a polish to his public character; he adopted it, therefore, just as he would have done Mohammedanism. For the same reason he was known as an eminent humanitarian; he founded libraries, endowed a female school for the blacks in a Southern city, used the Sunday-school, missionary and Christian works and enginery for his own advancement and success as he had used Wall street or his military office.

Now comes the odd part of the story. He never advanced or achieved any success beyond that glare of puffery of which everybody knows the worthlessness. His library and college were conducted not in the mode to help the beneficiaries, but as advertisements of the "public-spirited donor." People looked suspiciously at every benevolent society or undertaking which carried his name as a flag of triumph. Quiet, devout believers reminded each other that the Great Master did not sound a trumpet in the streets. Meanwhile this great philanthropist had no personal friends. Intolerant selfishness always throws off the cloak of religion by the hearth at home or at the table. One child after another left his roof to shift for themselves with a sense of indignant wrong, his wife subdued into a dull, silent woman, perplexed perhaps with the strange aspect which honor and life, and even God himself put on, through the medium of this man's influence. One day he died. Suddenly, without time to consider that dying he could point to no good work which should serve as his monument, nor to one human being who would shed a tear over his grave. He has time to think of these things now, wherever he has gone.

In our own little plans for the New Year, it would be well for us to take the time to consider that it is the motive of a life which gives it not only real meaning but success; and that the selfish man, no matter how sound his principles or fair his professions, is seen through, and labeled at his small value by the very men who praise and puff him.—*New York Tribune.*

Some Facts About Tides.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* gives the following information about some peculiarities which may be observed in the tides of the Chesapeake bay: A curious fact is that it is always ebb tide at Cape Henry at moon rising or setting; it is always low tide at New Point Comfort at moon rising or setting; it is always low tide at Hooper's straits at moon rising or setting, and high tide at Sandy Point at the same time, and flood tide at all points above Sandy Point when the moon rises and sets. A vessel entering the capes with a strong, fair wind at the beginning of the flood tide may carry the same tide to Alexandria. But a vessel leaving Alexandria for the capes will encounter these flood tides on her way, no matter how fast she may sail, and it may be she will have to contend against several more if she has a head wind. Every flood tide that enters the Chesapeake bay goes to the head of every tide water stream or tributary of the bay, while the same ebb tide does not run more than sixty miles, and sometimes a great deal less, so that there are always two ebb tides and two flood tides in the Chesapeake bay at the same time, and sometimes three of one or the other. The flood tide runs about six hours, the ebb a little longer, so that twelve hours and forty minutes are required for a flood tide and ebb to pass the same point. It is always flood tide in the Wicomico river on the morning of Easter and the same at Whitsuntide.

Found his Money.

The United States Treasurer received, through a member of Congress, a pocketbook containing $470 in dilapidated United States currency, belonging to one of the Congressman's constituents. The book was stolen from its owner by a pickpocket who was subsequently arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. While in prison he told where he had hidden the book, and five months after the theft the owner found it, with the money. The latter was in a mutilated condition, it having been exposed to the elements, hidden as it was in a small grove of trees and under a stone for several months. The Treasury department remitted good notes in exchange for the mutilated money.

HEROIC WOMEN.

Encounter of a Mother and Daughter with a Bear—A Terrific Struggle, Ending in Victory for the Heroines.

Two women, mother and daughter, named Butler, living on the spur of the Catskills of which Mount Prospect is the termination, recently had an encounter with a bear, in which was manifested a heroism worthy of those early days of American history when the settlers were compelled to be continually on the alert against ferocious beasts and still more ferocious Indians.

Mrs. Butler is a woman about thirty-five, and her daughter Jennie is sixteen. It is the custom of the father and husband to be absent in the woods sometimes two or three days, leaving his wife and daughter alone with a good watch dog and rifle in the cabin. About five o'clock one day, the daughter, Jennie, was preparing the evening meal for the hogs, which were squealing in the pen, a log inclosure a short distance from the house. A sudden change in the cries emitted from the sty, and the furious barking of the dog, Joe, caused both mother and daughter to run to the door of the cabin and look out. What was their surprise to see a large black bear with a shote weighing sixty or seventy pounds, tucked in under one fore leg and trying to climb out of the inclosure. The Butlers had lost three hogs already by the inroads of bears or other animals, and the women resolved to rescue one this one if possible. The dog was making a great fuss on the outside of the pen but was afraid to jump inside and attack the bear. Mrs. Butler seized a heavy maul, used in driving wedges in the logs, and her daughter snatched the ax from the woodpile and the two moved at once to the pen. They both jumped inside the inclosure, emboldened by which the dog also leaped over and commenced harrassing brnin in the rear. The women rained blows heavy and quick on the bear, which presently dropped the pig, and, turning on the dog, had him in his embrace in a twinkling and crushed him to death. The efforts of the women to dispatch the bear were redoubled. The bear was now raging with fury, and advanced with his jaws distended upon the girl, who was wielding the ax numerically. With one sweep of his great paw he struck the weapon from her hands, and the next instant had pressed her into a corner of the pen; but the terrible blows that were showered upon him by Mrs. Butler with the maul forced him to leave the girl before doing her any great injury. He rushed furiously upon Mrs. Butler, who managed to elude his grasp and retained possession of her weapon, which she used to good advantage. She shouted to Jennie to hasten to the house and bring the rifle and shoot the bear. The girl jumped from the pen, her clothing nearly all torn from her person, and hurried after the gun. The blood from the wounds inflicted on the bear by the ax and maul poured on the floor of the pen and over the shaggy coat of the monster. Round and round the inclosure the contest waged, until at last the bear struck the woman's weapon with his paw and sent it flying out on the ground. He pressed Mrs. Butler into a corner, where she dropped in a crouching position and placed her hands over her eyes, expecting to be torn to pieces the next instant. Just then her daughter returned with the rifle. She pushed the barrel through a chink in the log and fired. The bear staggered on his haunches and fell back dead. The ball had entered and passed clean through his heart, as was afterwards ascertained.

With the removal of the great tension on her nerves, Jennie fell lifeless to the ground, and it was a long time before her mother could summon strength sufficient to climb out of the pen to her aid. She finally got her into the cabin and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. Neither of the women were hurt to any great extent, the daughter having the flesh torn under her arm where the bear seized her, and being considerably scratched about the body.

A Barmaid's Fortune.

It is not often that a pretty barmaid falls into a fortune of £80,000, as a very pretty barmaid at the Harp, London, has just done; but then probably few pretty barmaids deserve such luck as well as this one did. Three years ago a very well known man was Mr. Thomas Alexander Mitchell, member of Parliament for Bridport and senior member of the firm of Mitchell & Co., of London and Riga. He had represented Bridport for thirty years. His business was extremely profitable; he had accumulated a fortune of about £250,000. He was, however, in the habit of drinking a great deal, and he liked best to do his drinking at the Harp, where he was served by the pretty Miss Helen. In 1872, to the surprise and amazement of all his acquaintances, he walked off with Miss Helen one morning and married her. She made him an excellent wife, and to a great extent cured him of his intemperate passion for drink. Last March, however, Mr. Mitchell was taken ill and died. A few days before his death he made a will by which he left £80,000 to his wife; gave legacies of £1,000 each to his old servants and acquaintances, provided an annuity of £100 a year for some old ladies, his cousins; and left another £80,000 in the firm of which he was the leading partner, on condition that it should remain for twenty-five years, and that then his wife should have one half of it, while the other half should be retained by the firm. The rest of his property—that is, about £75,000—he bequeathed to the metropolitan board of works, leaving them to do what they like with it. Mr. Mitchell's relations were greatly displeased when they learned of this will, and they resolved to dispute it. Their grounds of dispute were that the will was not properly executed, that it had been obtained by undue influence, and that the testator was not of sound mind when he made it. The case has just been tried in the probate division of the high court, and the will has been sustained—it being shown that the pleas set up by the relations were wholly and absurdly false. So the pretty young widow gets her £80,000 down, and £40,000 more in expectancy; while the board of works comes in for its £75,000 or £80,000.

Knowing People.

There are almost always some people in every community who imagine themselves, to use a common phrase, "very smart," and they are generally of the busybody kind. One of these can do more harm in a town or neighborhood than a dozen good people can set at rights. No minister ever comes into a place but what these "smart" ones can pick any amount of flaws in his everyday walk, or his sermons are always too long or too short, too soft or too hard, or "he can't preach," and a hundred other imaginary imperfections which the less pretentious never think of mentioning. But these knowing ones do not stop here; for no enterprise was ever started but what is entirely contrary to their views. Other folks never build a pigpen, a smokehouse, a corncrib, a barn, a dwelling, a schoolhouse, or a church, to suit these babblers; and no newspaper ever was "run" according to their ideas of the business, "and I won't have nothing to do with it, and I'll keep everybody else from it that I can."

Getting it Through.

A Washington correspondent tells how Sam Ward would have managed the Centennial appropriation if he had had the matter in charge. Sam could have circulated the report that Astor had left him $1,000,000, or given any other excuse for a dinner at Philadelphia. All of the Congressmen would have been invited, and there is not one of them that would refuse to take dinner with him. He would have invited the Centennial commissioners to the dinner, too, and they could have suggested the appropriation to the members in a quiet way between the courses. Then Sam would have talked in favor of the appropriation, and suggested in his persuasive style the glory and honor that would redound to the Forty-fourth Congress for its patriotic action, and I tell you, my friend, that when that matter was brought up in the House it would have gone right through.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad

Egypt's contributions to the Centennial have arrived—being the earliest on the ground. They comprise 6 000 numbers in the catalogue, and consist of jewels, embroideries, weapons, etc.....A Mrs. Lynch, residing in Philadelphia, shot a Mrs. Osborne, in the street, for refusing to take back a slander.....Large whisky frauds have been unearthed in New Orleans.....The New Hampshire Democratic State convention nominated Hon. David Marcy for governor. The resolutions declare that the issues of the war are settled, and that the government should turn its attention to the work of restoring commerce and public prosperity; declare that the Democratic party is the historic advocate of a currency convertible into coin, and demand a speedy return to specie payments, honest government, and administrative reform; favors religious toleration, non-sectarian schools, and a tariff for revenue only; and opposes a third Presidential term.....The Spanish steamer Alegria was lost at Porto Rico and six persons were drowned.....Dr. Antonio Borrero has become president of Ecuador..... The State debt of Georgia amounts to $8,005,500....The Louisiana House, with the aid of twelve Senators, chose Mr. Eustis for United States Senator, to contest Mr. Pinchback's place.....Abaneay, Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake, but the loss of life is unknown....The business portion of Valparaiso was flooded, causing a loss of two lives and property valued at $1,500,000.

The municipal council of Paris will send to the Centennial the models of the squares and public buildings, which were at the Vienna exhibition.....The Republican national committee, at a meeting held in Washington, concluded to hold their convention for the nomination of President at Cincinnati, June 14th. Each state will send twice as many delegates as it has Senators and representatives, and each Territory and the District of Columbia will send two each....During a crisis in the French ministry President MacMahon issued a proclamation in favor of law and order..... Lapage was found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Josie Langmaid, near Suncook, N. H., and was sentenced to be hung.....Wisconsin's debt is $2 252,057, according to Gov. Ludington.....Captain Josiah Briggs, his wife and two children, of Coxsackie, N. Y., were drowned in the Hudson by falling through a hole in the ice.....Three boys were drowned at Lowell, Mass., by the wind carrying the sled on which they were sliding into the water....Harvard College has 716 students.

Of the $12 673,457.44 Alabama claims presented, the commission has disposed of $9,-704,608.65..... An armistice has been agreed upon between the church and state in Germany....There have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia.....There were 2,100,-000 tons of pig-iron manufactured in this country in 1875—a falling off of 600,000 tons from 1874.....Reports show that the inhabitants of Rhode Island have $51 311 300 in savings banks.....Patrick Murphy was arrested in Ottawa, Canada, for cutting his wife's throat with a jackknife. He is a brother of the Murphy who recently murdered one of the Quebec police force.....Keeney & Sons' lumber mill and adjoining shops in Jersey City, N. J., were destroyed by fire; loss, $75,000.

.....A fire in Mobile, Ala., destroyed nearly an entire block in the business portion of the city.....Thirteen of the largest distillers in Chicago pleaded guilty of conspiracy.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey closed their revivals in Philadelphia, after laboring eight weeks, and exhorting nearly 900,000 people. The total expenses were $30,000.....Victor Hugo has been chosen as a representative of Paris in the French legislature.....The German government has decided to buy at present only the Prussian railroad lines.....The idea of a joint note to Turkey has been abandoned by the great powers.....The widow of ex-President Johnson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Patterson, near Greenville, Tenn.....The Russell House, Atlantic House, and Orchard Beach House, summer hotels at Old Orchard Beach, Me., were destroyed by an incendiary fire.....The Belgravian legislature has voted to impeach all the members of Malnovic's cabinet, for allowing the expenditures to exceed the amount authorized by the budget.....Advices from Sonora, Mexico, confirm the report of the revolutionary successes. Twelve towns have pronounced in favor of Gen. Serno, who has a force of two thousand men.....The republics of Guatemala and San Salvador, Central America, have declared war.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard has applied to Congress for the removal of his political disabilities.....Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen of Massillon, O., was shot and killed by his wife.....The German government will close the Ursuline convent and school on the first of April.....The English national rifle association has accepted the challenge of the Americans to compete for the championship of the world at the Centennial.....P. M. Stevens, aged sixty-seven years, hung himself in Bangor, Me., because he could not raise money with which to purchase morphine, which he was in the habit of using..... The Tredegar iron works, at Richmond, Va., have been closed on account of the failure of the company. Six hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.....Four colored men, all confessed cotton-gin and house burners, were forcibly taken from Coahoma county (Miss.) jail, at Friar's Point, and shot dead by a masked mob.

Nineteen carloads of goods have arrived in Philadelphia from Japan via San Francisco, to be exhibited at the Centennial..... It is now discovered that Thomas, the author of the Bremerhaven crime, was charged, in 1866, with scuttling a ship on board of which he had goods insured in England for £24.000. He was arrested, but subsequently effected his release.....The archbishop of Cologne has taken refuge in Holland, where he lately met the bishop of Paderborn.....The operations against the Malayans at Perak have been altogether successful.....The Kentucky legislature elected James B. Beck United States Senator in place of John W. Stevenson, whose term expires next year.....Ex-Gov. S. J. Kirkwood has been elected United States Senator by the Iowa legislature.....A young German in New York, on account of being refused by a young girl, shot a pistol at her, inflicting a slight wound, and then swallowed sulphuric acid and attempted to shoot himself. He afterward died from the effects of the poison.....The noted New York Seventh regiment, having been refused funds by the State to build a new armory, are collecting the same from its friends.

Another Sea Monster.

An extraordinary monster was seen at Fodera, near Loophead lighthouse, which is situated on the most western point of the county Clare, in Ireland. It is thus described: Its head and neck resemble a horse, and are of a reddish hue; it has short, round ears and flowing mane, and from the poll extend two branching horns like those of a stag, underneath which were eyes glaring and protruding. It made directly for the narrator, who was on the side of the steep rock. He at once ran out of reach of the monster, whose approach looked anything but friendly. It then rose high out of the water and plunged with such force as to cause the water to fly so far and in such quantities as to drench the observer to the skin, he standing forty feet back from the water at the time. It remained near thirty or forty minutes, never disappearing a moment from view, but rearing its huge body partly out of the water, and giving a chance for further observation. It was observed to have the tail of a porpoise and two large fins from the shoulders, and on the breast were two large fatty lumps, which shook with every motion of the body. It then shaped its course westward, still keeping its head and neck well elevated. Its bulk far exceeded that of the largest porpoise ever seen on the coast.

NOT THE FIRST CASE.—A curious story comes from Liverpool in regard to Thomas, who caused the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven. The gist of this story is that Thomas is supposed to have something to do with the loss of the City of Boston six years ago. It would be a fearful thing if it should turn out that this man, either alone or by the aid of accomplices, made the destruction of ocean steamships for the sake of gain by insurances a business, and there is a possibility that such was the case.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced to equalize bounties of soldiers; to abolish capital punishment; and to place colored troops on an equal with white.

Mr. Gordon (Dem.), of Georgia, presented the petition of G. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amount prescribed by law. He said $3,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued to those companies in excess of the amount authorized by law.

Mr. Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, from the committee on railroads, reported with amendment the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Mr. Dorsey (Rep.), of Arkansas, submitted a resolution instructing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of mail service, and to what extent, and if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

The Senate considered the question of the claims for seats in the Senate from Louisiana, and the discrepancies alleged to exist in the public debt statement.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced, to make it a misdemeanor for United States officials to demand contributions to election funds; to repeal the Bankrupt law; requiring national banks to prepare for specie payments. To abolish stamps on bank checks; for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; for the admission of New Mexico as a State, and to limit the sale of public lands to homestead and preemption settlers.

Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, from the post-office committee, reported a bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, not exceeding four pounds to each package, at one cent for two ounces.

Under the call of States for bills for reference, Mr. Banks (Ind.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the removal of all political disabilities, the bill to take the place of the bill just defeated in the House.

Mr. Jenks (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative offices of the government, except the army and navy, under $1,500, twenty per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000.

Mr. Hurd (Dem.), of Ohio—To restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. O'Brien (Dem.), of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution:

That no State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no minister or preacher of the gospel or any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or under any State, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or public trust in any State, or under the United States.

Sec. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect.

Mr. White (Rep.), of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the Amnesty bill introduced by him, and from the benefits of which Jefferson Davis is excluded, and also to vote on an amendment striking out that exception. The motion was lost by a vote of 165 yeas to 110 nays.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law at which the legal tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the secretary of the treasury, and that, therefore, the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January, 1875, ought to be repealed and instructing the committee on banking and currency at as early a period as practicable to report to the House a bill for that purpose. The rules were not suspended—yeas 112, nays 158.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on the Centennial celebration, the House, at four o'clock, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wood (Dem.), of New York in the chair, on the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for that purpose. The bill provides that the amount shall be paid on the drafts of the treasurer of the Centennial board of finance, one-third immediately after the passage of the act, and the remainder in four equal monthly payments, provided that in the distribution of any moneys that may remain in the treasury of the Centennial board of finance after the payment of its debt, this appropriation shall share equally with the States of Centennial stock, and a like percentage thereof shall be paid to the United States as to the stockholders; but the United States government shall under no circumstance be liable to any debt or obligation of the Centennial commissioners, or for any additional payment.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the judiciary committee, reported a pro osed amendment to the constitution as follows:

"No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." Mr. Frye (Rep.), of Maine, on behalf of the minority of the committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

Mr. Ashe (Dem.), of North Carolina, reported a bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to